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that *Lee v. Griffin* had settled this question for the entire English speaking world. There is no reference, even in a footnote, to the fact that the rule of *Lee v. Griffin* is in general not followed in the United States.

In view of the author's evident ability, his good will to the Law School, and the prominent mention which he makes of his previous relations to it, we regret that we cannot give this book a heartier welcome.

P. S. A.

THE FEDERAL POWER OVER COMMERCE, by William Draper Lewis, Ph. D. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1892. pp. xvi and 145.

Every student of Constitutional law will gladly welcome this little treatise on the "Commerce Clause" of the United States Constitution. It presents the subject in a bright and systematic fashion, tracing the historical development of the law through the many Supreme Court decisions, and pointing out clearly wherein the principles laid down by the court in its earlier days have later been extended, modified, or abandoned. No one who has tried to reconcile to his own mind the seemingly conflicting decisions on interstate commerce will fail to recognize the amount of study involved in this little volume. Mr. Lewis is to be congratulated on his success in putting the law on this subject in so definite and satisfactory a form.

F. B. J.

THE NEW EMPIRE, by O. A. Howland. New York: The Baker and Taylor Co., 1891.

Mr. Howland's object is to urge the advantages to be derived from the creation of an International Supreme Court for the determination of differences that may arise between Great Britain and the United States. It is to be regretted that he has not made an argument for the practicability of such a tribunal worthy of his admirable exposition of its benefits. If the two governments are to exist for purely municipal purposes, an executive must be found to enforce the decisions of this quasi-federal court, and an Anglo-American Legislature will be needed to prescribe rules for the executive. The practical objections to the plan are as insurmountable to-day as in the time of Sam Adams.

G. T. H.